

THE GREENVILLE JOURNAL

ISSUED EVERY THURSDAY.
E. C. OTWELL, Editor and Publisher.

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not be held longer than thirty days unless
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HOME PHONE 244

THURSDAY, SEPT. 26, 1907.

CALL FOR

Township Republican Convention

The Republican electors of
Greenville township are hereby
called to meet in mass conven-
tion at the City Hall in Green-
ville, Ohio, on Saturday, Sep-
tember 28, 1907, at 2:30 p.m., for
the purpose of nominating candi-
dates for each of the following
offices:

One Township Clerk,
One Township Treasurer,
Two Township Trustees,
One Assessor, East Precinct,
One Assessor, West Precinct.

By order of
TOWNSHIP COMMITTEE.

The man who has invented a
cure for the African sleeping
sickness ought to make his fort-
une in Philadelphia.

If one William Bryan thinks
Secretary Taft will postpone lick-
ing him to a finish in 1908, said
William has another guess com-
ing to him.

Now that Great Britain has a
case of some of her own subjects
"murdering innocent Japanese,"
perhaps she won't throw so many
stones at the United States. There
are times when your Uncle Sam-
uel has great difficulty in preserv-
ing his dignity and suppressing a
smile.

The part which the United
States has played in the promo-
tion of peace between Columbia
and Panama has never been fully
appreciated. Secretary Taft, his
days and nights full of the heavy
work and responsibilities of the
War department, the Panama
canal and the Philippines, set all
other work aside to spend several
days in New York in conference
with the diplomatic representa-
tives of these countries with the
result that a peaceful and satis-
factory agreement was reached
and that diplomatic courtesies
between the two nations will be
restored.

When a French naval ship took
fire, not long ago, the fire was
permitted to reach the magazine
and nearly a thousand lives were
lost, in addition to the destruction
of the vessel. When the U. S.
battleship, Indiana, took fire re-
cently a picked crew of officers
and men went into the magazine
and carried out all the ammuni-
tion, despite the fact that many
of the shells and ammunition
boxes were so hot they blistered
the hands of the men handling
them. This recalls the remark
of a noted Englishman, that "only
an Anglo-Saxon should be per-
mitted to carry firearms."

There was a general disposition
to believe that the Philippine e-
lection demonstrated that the
Philippine Assembly was des-
tined to prove a failure. Secre-
tary Taft and others who have
made a study of the Philippine
problem take a wholly contrary
view. They say they appreciate
that the Filipinos are not capable
of self-government and they have

known it all along, but the only
way the Filipinos can learn is by
practice and the new assembly
will give them the opportunity
to thus acquire the art, while no
measure adopted by the assem-
bly can become a law without the
approval of the Philippine Com-
mission, and therefore, no harm
can be done. On the other hand,
when the assembly passes a good
law it will receive the approval
of the commission, which, it will
be remembered, is appointed by
the President of the United
States, and the exultation of the
Filipino legislators when they
have passed a good law will con-
stitute an incentive to further ef-
forts along the right lines. In a
word, the United States has un-
dertaken to educate the Philip-
pine people in the difficult art of
self-government and it is not go-
ing to be disappointed because
the first attempts along that line
are crude and injudicious.

Those people—politicians, doc-
trinaires and statesmen—who
named President Roosevelt "the
war lord" have most of them
lived to see how far from the
truth was their description, to
witness his winning of the Nobel
Peace Prize awarded by a for-
eign commission, which cannot
have been biased in its judg-
ment by political considerations,
to witness the United States,
during his administration, taking
the lead of all the nations of the
earth in the promotion of uni-
versal peace at the Hague Con-
ference, and elsewhere. So rap-
idly do events follow one another
in these strenuous days that it
seems almost like referring to an-
cient history to speak of the part
the President played in bringing
about a conclusion of hostilities
between Russia and Japan, the
great achievement which won for
him the Nobel Prize. And still
farther back, the nations of the
earth witnessed the United States
setting the example of submit-
ting for arbitration to the Hague
what it considered a perfectly
just claim against Venezuela.

This was done at the instance of
Mr. Roosevelt and he it was who
said there must be no protest
when the Hague decided against
this country and in favor of
Great Britain, Germany and Italy.
When Germany and France
were ready to fly at each others'
throats over the Moroccan ques-
tion, President Roosevelt sent
Ambassador White to the Alge-
ciras convention, and we have it
on the authority of a high Ger-
man diplomat, that had it not
been for the part played by Mr.
White, who was recognized as
the one wholly disinterested de-
legate to that convention, it could
never have arrived at a peaceful
solution of the difficulties which
confronted it. Within a few
weeks the President has again
shown his loyalty to the princi-
ple of international arbitration
and demonstrated his good in-
tentions by prevailing upon our
neighbors, the Central American
Republics, to cease hostilities and
preparations for hostilities, and to
arrange for a peace conference at
Washington at which shall be
perfected a treaty providing that
all disputes which cannot be set-
tled by diplomatic negotiations
shall be decided by arbitration.

And finally, within the past
week, the President has again
given evidence of his faith in ar-
bitration by inducing Great Brit-
ain to agree to arbitrate the dif-
ferences between the United
States and herself over the New
Foundland fisheries question.
And in doing this the President
fully realizes that this country
may not secure all that is its
right, but he is willing to take
the risk in order to reach a peace-
ful settlement and to set the ex-
ample to other nations of a great

nation, the loser in the last case
it submitted to arbitration, again
resorting to that peaceful tribu-
nal rather than risking the arbi-
trament of war. Truly, such a
"war lord" as Theodore Roose-
velt is good for the cause of
peace.

To What Purpose?

Much is said and written in
these days of agitation about tar-
iff revision, and some of the lead-
ing lights of Democracy imagine
they will be able to secure ad-
vantage for the next presiden-
tial campaign by agitation of that
subject.

Men of good sound judgment
will wonder why there should be
a call for changes when business
and labor were never so prosper-
ous as now.

At this time there is only one
demand of people in America,
and that is for more men to do
the work on hand and languish-
ing for want of laborers.

Never in any nation on earth
at any time in the world's history
has the laborer been so well paid
as in the United States at this
time, and never before were his
services in such great demand.

The American tariff system is
the foundation of this prosperity
and the Republican party is the
parent and protector of that sys-
tem.

Who wants a change and for
what purpose?

Prosperity is at the highest
possible elevation everywhere.

Does the capitalist whose finan-
ces are safe desire a change? Does
the business man whose time is
crowded to the limit with busi-
ness that was never so great
in volume as now want a change?
Does the laborer who is too busy
to answer calls for his services
and is getting his own price want
a change?

If there is any politician who
imagines he can face these con-
ditions and ask the American
people to tear up the present tar-
iff system, or make any radical
changes, he is taking chances on
an exceedingly wild speculation.

They Might Buy Cheaper.

The history of this country
proves beyond any doubt that
there has been no serious and
widespread depression in business
and manufacturing industries,
except where there has been an
actual or probable change in the
protective tariff in the direction
of free-trade, or for revenue only.
The principle of this much
discussed system is that through
the customs revenue law a tariff
should be collected on all impor-
tation of goods that enter into
competition with articles of Ameri-
can manufacture, that shall at
least equal the difference in the
cost of production in this coun-
try and abroad. This difference
is purely a question of the high-
er rate of wages paid in this
country, although a reasonable
profit for the manufacturer is al-
so provided for.

The vast sums thus obtained is
expended in vast public improve-
ments, in providing work for ship-
building concerns, and the like,
where countless thousands of
well-paid workmen are employed.
It would be futile to say that
these latter could not buy many
articles cheaper if there was no
tariff, but then the all-important
question arises, What would they
buy them with? They are not
directly benefited by the tariff ex-
cept in so far as the money col-
lected through its operations pro-
vides them with steady employ-
ment and keeps thousands of oth-
er workmen who are engaged in
making goods protected by the
tariff from looking for their jobs.

New Jersey, owing to the pecu-
liar nature of its manufactur-
ing industries, is vitally interest-
ed in the maintenance of the pro-
tective tariff. Its great silk in-
dustry and the growing pottery
trades can not be reduced to com-
petition with the starvation wag-
es of Asia and Europe. The work-
ing classes of the state have long
enjoyed the fruits of steady em-
ployment at good wages, and they
are sufficiently intelligent to see

that their prosperity is due in a
large measure to the beneficent
workings of the protective tariff.
It is sheer nonsense to say the
protective tariff is responsible for
the growth of robber trusts or for
the extortions of monopolies. A
moment's thought ought to sat-
isfy any one on this point. Take,
for instance, the anthracite coal
trust, perhaps the most mercen-
lessly rapacious of them all. There
is absolutely no tariff on anthracite
coal, yet the combine can charge
just what they like, and get it, too.

It might not be amiss to include
the Standard Oil trust and that
sweet creature, the sugar trust,
in the same class. The tariff does
not enter into the problem be-
cause there is no duty on these
products. In fact, since the tar-
iff was taken off Cuban raw sug-
ar the price of the refined article
in the United States has ad-
vanced.

The fair manufacturer who is
willing to give his working peo-
ple a fair share of the profits of
his business is entitled to the A-
merican market and reasonable
protection against the destruc-
tive inroads of the foreigner and
cheap, pauper labor.

Roosevelt and Oklahoma.

Many Democratic papers are
worrying about what the presi-
dent may do with Oklahoma. Under
the enabling act he has the power
of veto over statehood. If, in his
judgment, the constitution con-
forms to that statute, and if it pro-
vides for a government that would
be republican in form, as that term
is understood in a legal sense, he
will approve the constitution. Other-
wise he will veto it, and statehood
would be defeated. Thus the fate
of the proposed state, so far as re-
gards its chances of coming into
the Union in 1907, rests in the
president's hands.

But the Democratic papers are
mistaken which say or intimate
that party politics will have any
thing to do with the president's
decision. Neither Mr. Roosevelt
nor any other person who has
brains enough to be allowed by
his friends to run at large be-
lieves that the division between
the two parties will be so close in
1908 that the seven electoral votes
of Oklahoma could turn the scale.
The Republican margin next year
will be many times broader than
that. If Oklahoma comes in she
will be aligned with the solid
South, and will suffer the dis-
credit of cutting herself off from
all chance to have any influence
over the government of the coun-
try. But this is a consideration
which will have no concern for
the president. Seven electoral
votes added to the Democratic to-
tal in 1896, 1900 or 1904 would
not have altered the result in the
slightest degree, and will have
no effect on the result in 1908.

The president therefore will be
in a position to look at the Okla-
homa issue without any preju-
dice. Its entrance into statehood
will change nothing in any vote
in the Senate, in the House of
Representatives or in the Elec-
toral College. Every Democrat
as well as every Republican
knows this. The chances are
that Mr. Roosevelt will let the
constitution go into operation.
He as well as everybody else in
the United States who has read
that charter, in the summaries
which have appeared in the
newspapers, is well aware that it
contains many absurdities and
vices. But it has been ratified
by a large majority by the peo-
ple who will be compelled to live
under it if it goes into effect, and
the president will probably not
interfere with their desires. It
is safe to say that a proclama-
tion will soon issue from the
White House saying that Okla-
homa has been admitted to the
statehood circle with all the
rights and privileges of the rest
of the states.—St. Louis Globe-
Democrat.

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Bacon 10

Ham 12

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TIMES FOR Holding Circuit Courts A. D. 1908.

STATE OF OHIO,
SECOND JUDICIAL CIRCUIT.

IT IS ORDERED that the time of the be-
ginning of the Terms of the Circuit
Courts of the several counties in said cir-
cuit for the year 1908, be fixed as follows, viz:

CHAMPAIGN COUNTY
On the 27th day of April and the 16th day of
November.

CLARK COUNTY
On the 19th day of May and the 7th day of
December.

DARKE COUNTY
On the 4th day of May and the 2nd day of
November.

FAYETTE COUNTY
On the 11th day of May and the 30th day of
November.

FRANKLIN COUNTY
On the 8th day of January and the 21st day
of September.

GREENE COUNTY
On the 6th day of April and the 30th day
of October.

MADISON COUNTY
On the 12th day of April and the 2nd day of
November.

MIAMI COUNTY
On the 26th day of April and the 9th day of
November.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY
On the 25th day of May and the 14th day of
December.

PREBLE COUNTY
On the 30th day of April and the 19th day of
November.

SHELBY COUNTY
On the 18th day of April and the 5th day of
November.

8 o'clock to begin at 9 o'clock A. M., ex-
cept in Franklin and Montgomery counties
at 2 o'clock P. M.

Signed September 17th, 1907.

HARRISON WILSON,
THOMAS SULLIVAN,
Judges.

State of Ohio,
Darke County, ss.

I, GEORGE S. YORK, Clerk of the Circuit
Court, within and for said county of Darke,
and State of Ohio, do hereby certify the fol-
lowing to be a true and correct copy of the
original order made by the Judges of the
Second Judicial Circuit Court in the sever-
al counties comprising said circuit for the
year 1908, now on file in the office of the
Clerk of the Circuit Court for said Darke
county, and entered of record on the jour-
nal of said court.

Witness my official signature,
and the seal of said Court, at
Greenville, Ohio, this 23rd day
of September, A. D. 1907.

GEO. S. YORK,
Clerk of the Circuit Court
of Darke County, Ohio.

Sept. 26, 1907, W.S.

OUR CLUBBING LIST.

The following special offers are
made to both old and new subscribers
to this paper who desire to subscribe
also for one of the following publica-
tions for 1908.

We cannot mail sample copies of
any paper except this paper. Re-
quests for samples of others must be
sent direct to the office of the paper
wanted, if we can not supply them to
you in person at this office.

The figures in the first column show
the regular price of this paper and the
publication named.

Figures in the second column show
the price at which the publication
named and this paper will both be
sent for one year.

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